The Post sees in the result of the election

measures win back the votes it has lost. The cen-

The discontented elements combined to support

Boulanger. If he should prove to be a serious pre-

It was not Boulanger alone that was victorious, but

also his programme to establish a dictatorship and emphasize the fact that he is the man for the League of Patriots—that his glorious

sword is to rend the Peace of Frankfurt and win back

The Volks-Zeitung recalls the warning of the

The Volks-Zeitung thinks that the attitude of

the Socialists is explained by the disgust with

the spirit of usury of the governing bourgeoisie

which was aroused among the working class by

The blinded people of Paris have with pessimist impatience opened the doors for the return of an

The result need not be taken tragically. When the

excitement is over we will be able to judge more clearly of the effects.

COMMENT OF THE PARIS PRESS.

No Attempt to Inguere the Importance of

Boulanger's Election.

Pauts, Jan. 28.-The Republican journals of

this city, while admitting that the election of

Gen. Boulanger is a serious reverse, decline that

it is not sufficient to discourage the party, which

must unite more closely against the threatened

The Monarchist papers assert that the result of the election is condemnation of the Parlia-

The Boulangerist organs emphatically declare

The Temps does not attempt to ignore the

mportance of Gen. Boulauger's triumph, but at

the same time it stremuously rejects the idea of

the adoption of exceptional measures by the

Government or of rebelling against the

popular verdict. Gen. Boulanger, it says,

will not try to conspire against the Republic, simply because he has no need

to do so. The electors, it believes, voted chiefly not against the Republic, but

against an incapable and impotent Chamber

of Deputies. It says that the system of

election known as scrutin d'arrondissemen

ought to be immediately re-established.

the budget for 1889 adopted, and Parliament

adjourn until October, when a general election

will be held. In the mean time, it says, the

country should occupy itself solely in endeavors

The same paper announces that M. Floquet, if

he remains in power, will introduce a bill to

The Journal des Débats says that at a meeting in the Rue Lincoln last night several Radical

Deputies urged the formation on the spot

of a Ministry of action, which should

to promote the success of the exhibition.

prevent plebiscitary intrigues.

that the election is a blow to the Government.

mentary Republic and presages its downfall.

in any case, the Republic is ripe for the sickle.

Paris responds, "Yes, we do wish for one."

tenary year of 1889 will not be behind its predeces in importance.

tender the fall of the Republic is a certainty.

The National Zeiting says:

The Vosstsche Zeitung says:

Republique Francaise:

And says:

An Emperor if you wish for one.

the Wilson scandals. It says:

The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

Imperialist reaction.

lic. It says:

...... DICTUM SAP.

PRICE ONE CENT.

IDA WILCOX'S ROMANCE. in its own capital. The defeat of the Government will probably lead to all sorts of surprises.

Captured with Her Lover at Paris by the Police.

ELOPEMENT OF AN AMERICAN CIRL

She Is Abducted from Mentone by an English Doctor-The Latter Is a Married Man-His Eight- Year Old Boy Accom panied the Truants_The Whole Party Brought Back to Nice by the Police.

Spyright, 1880, by The Press Publishing Company (New York World).

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.] NICE, Jan. 28.-A great sensation has been caused here by the arrest at Paris of an American girl with an English doctor. The young lady's name is Ida Wilcox and she is a daughter of Mrs. Caspar Wilcox, of Bainbridge, N. Y. She is seventeen years old, is pretty, and has been much admired since her arrival here with her mother a month ago. They were staying at the Pension Anglaise. Two weeks ago a Dr. Sellon arrived from England with his son, a boy eight years old, and stopped at the same house. The loctor affected to be an invalid, and claimed that he came South to recover from an injury due to a fall from his horse. He was a hand-rome fellow, of good address, with pleuty of money, and from the outset paid a good deal of ettention to Ida.

A week ago a lady at the Pension told Mrs. Wilcox that the doctor was flirting too much with Ida and advised her to put a stop to it, as the doctor had a wife in England. Mrs. Wilcox chided Ida on the subject, but as the girl was not nclined to discontinue the intimacy the mother left Nice with her daughter and moved to a totel at Mentone.

The girl left a note for the doctor telling him where she was going. He followed the day arterwards and put up at the same hotel. The mother met him in the hall and a great row enrued, the result of which was that the girl prom

ised to give him up.

Last Thursday the doctor tried to get some body to take his boy to London in order to put him in charge of a relative there, but failed in

On Friday he appeared at the railway station at Mentone with the boy and Ida, whom he passed off as the boy's governess. Ida seemed much excited. The station sgent sold them the tickets to Ventimiglia, on the Italian frontier, where Ida cashed a check payable to either herself or her mother for £350. The statement hat the girl had stolen the money was wrong, as the check had been given to her by her nother to cash. With funds thus obtained the eloping party travelled via Genoa, Turin, Dijon to Paris, where they were arrested.

The mother waited all day for Ida to come back with the money, but instead a messenger delivered a note from the girl saying that she ad run away and asking to be forgotten, as she and determined never to return. The mother at once went to the American Consul here, Mr. Hathaway, who saw the Public Prosecutor on the subject, in consequence of which the police at Paris were instructed by him to arrest the couple immediately on their arrival.

When the train arrived at the Paris terminus for, Sellon called a cab and told the driver to go to the Grand Hotel. But before he could start the police collared him. He protested that the girl was of age, and that she had come with him of her own accord. The girl refused to leave him, and the whole party were started back by the first train for Mentone, where the mother

The incident has created a great scandal The incident has created a great scandal mong the Americans here on the Riviera. The laws dealing with abduction are very severe in the scandal demand and anthority to prosecute Gen. Boulanger for treason. Many France, and the friends of the girl's mother propose to make it warm for the doctor.

mains at Home. Copyright, 1889, by The Press Publishing Company (New York World).

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

Panis. Jan. 28.-By common consent the hattle royal between the victorious Boulangerists and the Ministry, which was expected to take place this afternoon at the Palais Bourbon, has been postponed until Thursday. The General has remained at home in strict retirement, and the thousands that had assembled on the Place de la Concorde to greet the arrival of the new member for Paris were disappointed. Looking over the battle-field to-day, it become

more and more apparent that M. Clémenceau is the statesman most sorely damaged by the result of the election. He had undertaken to give M. Jacques the Radical vote, and an examination the returns shows that 120,000 of the 'Reds" " plumped" for the "brave Général.

When THE WORLD correspondent called on M. Clémenceau he found the latter very despond-

"I have nothing to say except that I am sorry for the Republic. Yesterday was a bad day for

Republican France. The Ministry was closeted with President Carnot at the Elysee Palace until daybreak to-

day. In refusing to accept Prime Minister Floquet's resignation, M. Carnot remarked; 'We must remember the saying of Thiers, Take everything scriously, nothing tragically hatever we may suspect are his real designs, the fact remains that Gen. Boulanger yesterday carried the day in the name of the Repub-

lie, and with the tricolor as his standard." Certainly Belleville, St. Denis and the other aubourg St. Germain and the other brownstone monarchical quarters with the smallest, The Government is in a most angry and deterruned mood and ready to take the most resolute measures if the General will but give the slightest opening. Up to this evening, however, the Parisians, as a whole, seem to very happy over the result of their into the dark, and the cafes are thronged to-night with amused crowds reading the serious comments made upon the election by the Berlin, London and Belgian papers. which unite in asserting that the event has

REGARDED AS AN EVIL AUGURY.

brought Europe measurably nearer war.

low Gen. Boulanger's Victory Is Looked Upon at Berlin. Benlin, Jan. 28. - The newspapers here of all

en. Boulanger as an evil augury for the French The North German Gazette says: It is the most important event of recent times in as domain of foreign politics. The regime of the reliamentary Republic has suffered a severe reverse

andes of political opinion regard the success of

without coming to a decision. RESTING AFTER THE BATTLE. CARNOT WILL AWAIT EVENTS. Everything Quiet at Paris-Bonlanger Re-

of those present opposed the suggestion, and the meeting dispersed at 4 o'clock this morning

He Will Not Abandon His Post-M. Floquet's

Anti-Plebiscite Mensures. Panis, Jan. 28. - President Carnot held a concrence this morning with many men prominent in political life. It is the President's intention to almly await events and to accept all the responsibility the situation involves. He will not bandon the Presidency until the expiration of

his term of office. Premier Floquet proposes to introduce in Parliament on Thursday next an anti-plebiscite measure and a bill to re-establish the scrutin errondissement system. The Bureaux of the Left desire the introduction of both measures o-morrow in order to block M. Jouveneal's proposed interpollation. The latter as well as several other questions which it was proposed to ask the Government in the Chamber of Deputies to-day concerning the political situation have been postponed until Thursday, when Gen. Boulanger will appear in the Chamber. The crowd outside the Chamber increased as the afternoon were on and became somewhat excited. A large number of policemen are in readiness to suppress any disorders that may arise. M. Floquet, the Prime Minister, was present in the Chamber. His appear-Buce was careworn.

MAY REACH A MILLION.

A Rumor that Defaulter Moore Has Be-

taken Himself to Canada. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD, 1

Indianapolis, Jan. 28. -It is believed to-night hat Joseph A. Moore, the Connecticut Mutual Radical quarters of the Department returned the | Life defaulter, is concealing himself, and there General with the largest majorities, while the are rumors of a flight to Canada. His town residence is in charge of colored servants, who assert he has not been there for the past twentyfour hours, and he cannot be found at Tanglewood or Glen Ethol, the home of his wife's

people.

Publication is made this afternoon that the Publication is made this afternoon that the shortage will reach \$1,000,000, although this is strennously denied by Mr. Abbott, representing the Company. The latter says he has not seen Moore for three days.

It was developed to-day that Newton I. Todd, a former clerk for Moore, gave a detailed statement to the Company eight months ago of Moore's operations, but it met with no response save a brief acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter.

Close of the Damrosch Lectures.

Walter Damrosch gave the last of his series of eight musical lectures on "The Ring of the Nibelungen " at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. His subject was the third Die Gotterdaemmerung," and his remarks and musical illustrations were again lismarks and musical illustrations were again lis-tened to by an audience of ladies representing the wealth, beauty and fashion of New York. The lectures will be reseated in Brooklyn. Mr. Damrosch has done a splendid work in this series of lectures—in fact, no musician has done more for the advancement of an intelligent un-derstanding of Wagner and Wagner's music-drama among us than he.

PUBLISH THOSE PROTOCOLS.

proof that France is heartily sick of the Repub-Congress Wants to Know All the Facts Bear-A Government that has received such a blow can no ing on Samoan Affairs. longer be regarded as a serious Government. Gen.

Boulanger will not allow the impression made by his victory to fade before the general election takes place, as otherwise the Government might by bold MR. BAYARD HAS THE DOCUMENTS

> Representative Ford Introduces a Resolution Calling for the Desired Information, Se that Congress May Make No Mistake in Defining Our National Policy_Capt. Mul. len's Report-Mr. Blaine's Advice.

In order to act intelligently on the Samoan question. Congress wishes to see the protocols of the conference held at Washington in the Alsace-Lorraine. The French mean once more to be a "grand nation." That is the significance of Bou-Summer of 1887. There is reason to believe that the attitude then assumed by Germany's langer's success for Germany. Nevertheless, owing to the personal inadequacy of Boulanger, it is doubt-ful whether the decisive blow is close at hand. But, representative by no means justified the later assumptions by that power. A resolution was yesterday introduced in Congress calling for copies of the documents which England and Germany are averse to making pfiblic.

> ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD, 1. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- While Secretary Bayard does not feel that, in view of the rejection by the German and English Ministers of bis remest to publish the protocols of the recent Samoan conference, he is at liberty to do so, there are a great many other people who are quite well satisfied that these documents should be laid before Congress, together with the other correspondence in this controversy, in order that intelligent action may be taken. Those holding this belief include the most intelligent Senators and members on both sides of the political fence; indeed, it is a notable fact that partisanship seems to be absolutely obliterated from this discussion.

> Believing that Congress should know everything that has been done by the State Department, Representative Ford, of Michigan, to-day introduced the following resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for the protocols of the

the Secretary of State for the protocols of the Samoan conference:

Whereas, Recent despatches from Vice-Consul Blacklock, of Apia, Samoa, to the Secretary of State, and accounts in the public press have conveyed the intelligence of great indignities offered by the representatives of. Germany to American citizens and American interests in Samoa, and

Whereas, In the correspondence transmitted by the President to Concress on April 2, 1888, touching our rights in Samoa, there appears a letter from Ministers asking permission of their roverman and ministers asking permission of their roverman make subtraction of their roverman and ministers asking permission of their roverman accorderace held. Secretary and said Ministers in the Summer of 1887, which permission was refused; and Whereas, It is alleged that the publication of these protocols would show that Germany has violated treaty rights and obligations solemnly entered into with the United States.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of State be requested to transmit to the House copies of all such protocols and memoranda of the proceedings of said conference, if not incompatible with the public interest.

"Who knows," said Mr. Ford to-day, "what

"Who knows," said Mr. Ford to-day, "what these protocols contain? According to the best information available, Secretary Bayard appears to be the only American who has ever seen them. except, perhaps, some under-strapper in the State Department who served as the clerk to the conference. Secretary Bayard has referred this whole matter to Congress. He has sent up what purports to be the entire correspondence in the case, and upon this we are to form an intelligent opinion as a basis for the most important legislation Congress is ever called upon to | way.

tant legislation Congress is ever called upon to formulate. We cannot proceed in the dark in such a matter.

"It is important in the first place, that we should know as much as possible of the animus of the German Government in taking the action it has in this affair. We want to know exactly i what Bismarck proposes to do. We want to know what England was willing to accede to, and it is vasily important that we should understand to what extent the views of the British and German Ministers coincided during the conference, for, according to Mr. Bayard's own and German Ministers coincided during the conference, for, according to Mr. Bayard's own statement, the position of the English conferce must have changed materially before he was brought to agree to the German proposition to leave the government of Samoa practically in the hands of the country that should have the largest commercial interest in the islands. The steps which we are now called upon to take are of the most important character, and there is not an atom of information on this subject which should be withheld from Congress. I think I only voice the general sentiment when I say that I hope Secretary Bayard will see his way clear to transmitting the protocols to Congress promptly upon the passage of this resolution."

The sentiments of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs can be gathered from the chergetic statement made by Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts:

"I am confident," said he, "that the Commit-

Foreign Affairs can be gathered from the opergetic statement made by Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts:

"I am confident," said he, "that the Committee will recommend the passage of Mr. Ford's resolution. The House should certainly be put in possession of any information that may be concealed in these protocols. We don't want to make any false steps, and we certainly cannot afford to institute a policy which we may be obliged at any time to retrace. It is therefore highly important that we should understand clearly upon just what rock the negotiators split during the conference held here in the Summer of 1887. There is nothing so sacred and confidential in its character that the Congress of the United States on such an occasion as this should not have it laid before them. It should not be forgotten that we are only acting for the people, and that they, too, have a right to know just how far the State Department has gone before Congress takes up this most grave and important subject.

Secretary Whitney's mail this morning contained a long report from Capt. Mullen, commanding the United States steamer Nipsic, dated at Apla, Samoa, Dec. 26, giving a detailed recount of occurrences on those islands since Dec. 3, the date of his last report to the Department, and covering the period of the engagements between the natives and the Germans and of the alleged insults to the American flag. A copy of the report will be furnished to the Secretary of State and will probably be transmitted to Congress the latter part of this week together with the correspondence received Saturday from Acting Consultiency and the same subject. The officials refuse positively to make public at this time any of this correspondence, contining in it that has not already appeared in the newspaper accounts of the same occurrences. Representative Herbert, Chairman of the flow of convertions of the same occurrences. nothing in it that has not already appeared in the newspaper accounts of the same occur-rences. Representative Herbert, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, called at the State Department to-day and had a confer-ence with Secretary Bavard in regard to the sit-nation. It is reported as likely that the Fresh-dent will have something more to say on the subject when he sends to Congress the corre-spondence which has taken place since his last messagir.

MR. BLAINE'S VIGOROUS POLICY.

He Is Understood to Have Outlined His Views to Republican Senators. (SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Hale gave an

elaborate luncheon to-day in the room of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs in honor of Mr. Blaine. During the afternoon a score or more Senators came and went, stopping only long enough to shake hands with Mr. Blaine and drink a glass of wine to his health. Senators Hale, Evarts and Cameron had a private conference with Mr. Blaine which lasted for more than an hour. It is said that the Samoan question formed the subject of discussion and that Mr. Blaine gave his views very freely as to the action he believed the State Department should take in the present emergency. He also outlined the policy which he would suggest for the Naval Affairs Committee in dispos-

ing of the legislation proposed in the House Naval Committee in response to Secretary Whitney's presentation of the case.

While no one of the gentlemen present will consent to discuss in detail the views expressed by Mr. Blaine, it is generally understood that he outlined a decidedly vigorous policy. The attair naturally assumes no little significance in view of the extreme probability that upon the acces-sion of Gen. Harrison Mr. Blaine will take charge of the State Department.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1889.

"OUT OF OUR HIGHWAY!"

That Should Be Our Message to Germany, Gen. Edward McCook Says.

A significant declaration concerning the pres ent trouble between the United States Government and Germany, growing out of the Samoan difficulty, was made last night to a World re-porter by Gen. Edward M. McCook, at one time Minister resident of this republic to the Ha-waiian Islands and the diplomat who brought about the famous reciprocity treaty with the King of that mid-Pacific monarchy. Gen. Mc Cook said:

wantan buanus and redponent with the King of that mid-Pacific monarchy. Gen. McCook said:

"Mr. Bayard evidently does not appreciate the fact that any power, even a second-class mayal power, holding the Hawatian or Samoan islands would dominate the commerce of the North Pacific. If you will look at the map you will see that these two groups of islands are the only two coaling stations we can have between San Francisco and China, or San Francisco and Australia. They are the only potts where our merchantmen could look for assistance and supplies in distress, and the only places where our war vessels could coal and relit in the event of a war with any foreign bower. No power except Engiand and the United States has any business to establish itself in that western Pacific. Such a thing would make a practical barrier between the United States and Australia in the event of war. No power has any strategic rights there except the United States and England.

"How quickly Germany would fight if any great power attempted to establish itself in the German Geean! We should be just as ready to fight if Germany should attempt to establish itself on the only line of communication we have on the Pacific Ocean between our country and Asia and Oceanica. It is undignified and unworthy of our Republic to procrastinate about this. Congress, I think, should at once pass a resolution requesting Germany to get out of our highway and then if they won't get out make them do it! We can't always expect to be the children of good luck. Nations are like individuals. When they see you won't take care of yourself they won't help take care of yourself they won the paths and the server of the England and France had agreed to recognize the France a

VIENNA, Jan. 28,-The Pesther Lloud and other Hungarian papers, in discussing the Samoan question, favor American opposition to Germany's encroachments. The Pesther Lloyd

"America cannot allow German supremacy in strates After and strategic importance. After the 1sthmus of Panama shall have been pierced, the military prestige of Germany will not impose upon Americans, who have no occasion to accede to German claims."

The North German Gazette says: "Advices

from San Francisco show that the Chamber of Commerce there is the most active element in the opposition to Germany's policy in Samoa. The anti-German feeling is heightened by the action of Mr. Sewell, the American Consul in Samoa. There is no conflict between Germany and America. It is only with Sewell and the American officials in Samoa, who are anxious to cause complications."

Boston, Jan. 28. -The American Peace Society eld a most interesting meeting to-day. Resolutions were adopted which, among other hings, declared that the Samoan troubles ought gnaranteeing neutrality maintained; deprecat-ing further ravages of civil war and interrupted industry and commerce in Hayti.

A Woman Led in the Flogging. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28, -Patrick O'Neal coninually abuses his family, and last evening he urned his wife adrift. Several hours later twelve masked men, headed by a woman, broke into the house, seized O'Neal, and carrying him outdoors stripped and rolled him in the snow, after which twenty-five lashes were administered. The woman, who seemed to be in command, warned O'Neal that any further offense would be doubly punished. Several neighbors witnessed the affair, but made no effort to interfere, nor to summon the police.

Archbishop Corrigan Contributes \$100. The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association of the Hoffman House parlors last evening. Although the subscriptions handed in amounted to over \$2,000, there were amounted to over \$2,000, there were not more than fourteen gentlemen present. Archbishop Corrigan contributed \$100, accom-panied by a letter to the Chairman, in which he expressed the hope and conviction "that the public sentiment of the civilized world would eventually win for Ireland all that Ireland's friends so carnestly and so justly desire."

Did Mr. Draper Leap into the Sound? The mystery concerning the disappearance of James A. Draper, of the Empire Soap Works, travelling satchel which he carried was found on the steamer Rhode Island, of the Stenington Line, and Mr. Draper was identified as a pas-senger by the steward of the boat. The friends of the missing man at Pawtucket, R. L. now be-lieve that he committed suicide by jumping overboard in the Long Island Sound.

Obituary Notes. M. Carteret, leader of the Swiss Radicals, died in eneva yesterday.

Mrs. Jane James, mother of ex-Postmaster-General Phomas L. James, died in Utica Sunday, aged eighty-Lewis H. Taylor, of Springfield, Mass., formerly ditor of the Evening Union, died Sunday, aged editor of the *Evening Union*, died Sunday, sged sixty-five years.

Mrs. Nancy Edgarly, a life-long resident of Wolfeboro, N. H., died Saturday at the age of one hundred and four years five months and twenty-eight days. She retained all her faculties and strength to a remarkable degree.

11.30 O'CLOCK

A ROW

That's the Prospect in New York To-Day.

The Strike of the Horse Car Men Begins in Earnest.

Trouble Feared and the Police Reserves in Readiness.

The First Row at the Fourth Avenne Car Stables.

A Badly Injured Man Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Policemen with Night Sticks Man the Third Avenue Cars.

thing out of the ordinary, broke upon waking New York with the morning sun to-day.

been invaded by the still-like structure of the avenue. elevated roads there was an oppressive silence-at least it was silence compared with the bustle and activity usual on a work-day | there was great confusion and angry talk,

The very reverse of this existed along the line of the L roads. Here there was a continual rumble of wheels and an incessant ouffing of motors.

The noise and confusion which was formerly intermittent seemed to be unceasing. as though all of the rolling stock Harlem to the Battery with a continual clatter, puff and bang.

The waking citizen was not long in ignorance of the cause of this apparent phenomena. His coffee and rolls disposed of, he started for his business.

He started forth to hail a street car. No car was in sight. No sound from a cracked gong broke upon his ear, and he was informed that the surface railway employees of the city, unable to ob-

America held its first public meeting in throngs rushed to the stations, and filled the

to patronize the boycotted road on their way downtown to work, but crowded the many trucks which were rumbling along n the same direction.

POLICEMEN ON THIRD AVENUE CARS. These men had been patrons of the Fourth and Second avenue lines, and preferred any means of transit rather than patronize the hated "scab" line, as they called it.

For fear that desperate measures might be taken by the striking men to prevent the running of the Third avenue cars, a policeman armed with his night-stick was stationed on the platform of nearly every one of the cars of that I ne.

CHIEF MURBAY PREPARED FOR WAR.

Police Supt. Murray and Inspectors Steers, Williams and Coulin were on hand at Headquarters before daybreak, ready for any emergency which might arise that would call for the interference of the police.

The officials of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, which is running its cars, held a conference with them at an early hour, with a view to obtaining thorough police protection should an effort be made by the strikers to interfere with their employees.

Two police patrol wagous from the Thirtythird and Thirty-fourth precincts and seventy reserve policemen are stationed at headquarters in Mott street, and cabs stand in Mulberry street to convey the Superintendent and the inspectors to any point where any outbreak may occur.

THOROUGH PRECAUTIONS.

The precautions taken to maintain order are of a most thorough and complete kind. The strike had been expected and everything was in readiness on the part of the police authorities to prevent any lawlessness.

THE SUPERINTENDENT ON HAND FARLY. Supt. Murray has been on hand since 4 A. s., and before 6 o'clock assignments men to guard the stables of the several tied-up companies and all of the reserves were on duty in every station-house. The entire available force of police was on duty and ready for action. The Superintendent said that he did not apprehend any great difficulty. He thought

the force under his command ample to meet every emergency which may arise. He said : SAYS HE WILL BUN THEM. "I am able to run all the horse-car rail-

roads in New York City if it is necessary and the companies desire it." The working force of Inspector Byrnes's Detective Bureau has been detailed to mingle the mystery is deepened by the fact that Hoffwith the strikers and to patrol in the vicinity man, who was but twenty-four years old, was of the stables to watch for any sign of

tronble. This morning's reports to Police Headquarters were to the effect that the strikers were quiet and had as yet made no effort to

In the avenues and streets which have not | nue | lines, Thirty-third street and Fourth

A big crowd of strikers and prospective applicants for work surrounded the depot, and The first assault of what promised to be a very turbulent day occured at 5.30 A.M. The victim was Robert Day, twenty-four years old, of 116 East Forty-second street.

He was caught in the midst of an angry crowd and was badly beaten, receiving seven scalp wounds and ugly cuts on the face. He was taken to Bellevue Howital, and of the Manhattan Railway Company had told the police of the East Thirty-fifth street been joined in one endless chain which was sta'ion that he knew two of the making the round of the iron tracks from men who were foremost in the attack upon him to be striking drivers of the Fourth avenue rond.

> The Dry Dock Company tried to run a car. but was prevented by the strikers.

THE STRIKERS' SIDE OF IT. A Letter to the Public in Which the Reasons for the Strike Are Given. The strikers state their case to the public

in the following letter:

The strikers state their case to the public in the following letter:

The alternative then was to walk or take to the Elevated road. The latter being the most at throngs rushed to the stations, and filed the Elevated cars to repletion.

Particularly was this the case on the Sixth. Second and Ninth avenue lines, for the Third avenue as unit to the Knights of Labor, was running as usual and in a great measure relieved the taffic over the Third avenue L.

The MEN QUIT work.

At precisely 4 a. w. the cars were all run into the stables, and drivers, conductors and stablemen unit work.

This occurred on all of the surface lines on the island and in the annexed district except on the Third avenue lines, including the calel road in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and on the lines of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, including the crosstown lines to the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth street ferries, and the Bleecker street inne to Ful. These lines were running regularly, or on as close time as was possible ow ng to the in the following letter:

The crews of the Third avenue in the city.

This occurred on all of the surface lines on the island and in the annexed district except on the Third avenue lines, including the calel road in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and on the lines of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, including the crosstown lines to the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth street ferries, and the Bleecker street inne to Ful. These lines were running regularly, or on as close time as was possible ow ng to the in the committee of the trains with the preferred to deal with the representatives of the trains over them, which materially impeded the progress of the cars.

The crews of the Third avenue cars were hooted at and called scabs by many enthusiastic knights, who refused

panies the Executive Committee determined to invoke the services of the State Board of Media-tion and Arbitration, by that act showing that they were determined to do nothing hasty, but to do all that workingmen could to have their grievances settled by the established tribunal of the State. The result of our efforts are con-tained in the following communication:

PRICE ONE CENT.

of the State, The result of our efforts are contained in the following communication:

STATE OF NEW YORE,

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARRITMATION,
ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1889.

James R. Mayes, D. D. M. W. National District Assembly
220, K. of L.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 10th inst.
was duly received and was brought to the attention
of the Board, in reply thereto, I have been
instructed to state that Commissioner F.
F. Donovan called on officers of each of
the companies mentioned in your letter, and
presented to them your request that they confer with
representatives of the employees, with a view to enterinx into an arreement for the ensuing year.
President Henry Thompson, of the Broadway and
Seventh Avenue Company, said that he clearly stated
to you the toesition of the Company, as set forth in
the resolutions adopted by the Board of
Directors, a copy of which was furnished
to you, and that he would not deviate from that position. President J. S. Foster, of the Forty-second
street and Boulevard Company, stated that he was
willing to meet the employees of the Company indivitually and remedy any grice ances that might exist,
but that he would not enter unto any screement with
your Executive Committee. The officers of the
Sixth Avenne Railrond Company stated that
they would not enter unto any screement with
your Executive Committee. The officers of the
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they would not enter unto any screement with
your Executive Committee. The officers of the
Sixth Avenne Railrond Company stated that
they would not enter unto any acreement
and that their position was clearly stated in accreuiar of recent date, addressed to their employees. We
trust that friendly yours.

EARLEGAL STATEMENT TO THE TOTAMENT TO THE
BOARD TON

rather action as well tend to promote such results. Respectfully yours. Charles J. Madden, Sec. By this it will be seen that these railroad magnates have refused arbitration.

The grievances on the Forty-second street and Boulevard railroad are numerous, among which are the following: The drivers and conductors on some cars receive from 63 cents to \$1.09 per day, and men work on some of their cars far longer than prescribed by the State law, and when called before the Railroad Commissioners last June the Company had to acknowledge that it had violated the agreement entered into with the Executive Committee, and which act the Commissioners denounced. Even after that and up to the present time the Company continues to violate its pledged word, as the agreement does not expire until Feb. 13, 1889.

The Belt line compels its employees to sign an iron-clad agreement, whereby they become merely serfs of the company.

Having exhausted every means in our power to bring about arbitration and an amicable settlement of all grievances without suscess, there is only this last resort left to us—an appeal to public opinion to force these companies to arbitrate all existing difficulties. If they will accept arbitration, we are authorized to say that the men will immediately resume work, pledging themselves to abide by the decision of such arbitrators as may be selected. Respectfully submitted.

**Executive Committee, Division District No. 1.*

New York City.

HUNG AND SHOT HIMSELF.

A Prospective Bridegroom Took His Life on

the Eve of Wedlock. Philip Hoffman, employed by Otto Mueller, a New Brighton, S. I., butcher, committed suicide yesterday by hanging and shooting himself in the head. No motive for the act is known and engaged to be married to a young lady to whom

he seemed to be much devoted. The young man seemed untroubled when during the morning he made the rounds of his employer's customers. After returning to the sho were quiet and had as yet made no effort to interfere or cause trouble.

BELP ASKED FOR.

At 9.30 the officials of the Sixth Avenue Road notified Supt. Murray that they intended starting a car out of the stables and running it over their line.

The Superintendent responded with an offer of all the police protection necessary to make the proposed trip, and said that he will assist in running cars over any of the tied-up lines if the officials desire to make the attempt.

ONE MAN TAKEN TO BELLEVUE.

Trouble began very early in the morning at the stables of the Fourth and Madison avenue.

A big crowd of strikers and prospective applied to the stables to the stables of the fourth and prospective applied to the stable to put up the forms the received gloomy. As the young man did not come to dimer. Butcher Mueller sent Patrick Cook, one of his workmen, to the stable to the stable to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms a chair in her day drough limit. Cook found Hoffman suspended by the neticed that when Hoffman started to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the stable to put up the forms tarted to the he was reprimanded by the butcher for some

Dolan is a Catholic the priest refused to marry her to Hoffman, who is a Protestant, without a dispensation. This they agreed to procure, and Thursdaynext was fixed as the day for the wedding. Hoffman seemed much disappointed with the post-ponement and proceeded with the preparations cargerly. The pair intended going to house-keeping immediately and had purchased the furniture and articles necessary, visiting the city together several times for that purpose. Some persons darkly suggest that there is another woman in the case.

THE NEW YORKER TO MARRY HER. He Is a Wealthy Widower and She Is Non Looking Up the Divorce Records.

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD ! LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 28, -Mrs. Rose Hayes, who left Auburn five or six years ago, as told in Sunday's World, came here last week from New York City to look up the divorce records of Androscoggin County and obtain a copy of the decree in her case. Her former husband works in one of the shoe shops in Auburn. She is about to be married again, this time to a wealthy New Yorker.

Mrs. Hayes came here originally from Manchester, N. H., when thirteen years of age, and worked in a cotton mill. She was married to chester. N. H., when thirteen years of age, and worked in a cotton mill. She was married to have about him years ago, and was obliged to leave him, her friends say, by his ill-treatment. He then obtained a divorce from her and from that time she was not again heard from till a few days ago. Hayes is again married and employed in an Auburn shoe shop.

Mrs. Hayes on her return to Anburn was dressed in costly and fashionable clothes, having a sendskin sacque and diamonds. To Mrs. Litchfield, of Auburn, she told the following story of her life since her departure from Auburn: Sho first went to a Massachusetts town where she carned a livelihood by doing homsework and taking in washing. Then she menoved to New York and learned the millinery trade. About three years ago she met a gentleman, a widower, about sixty-five years of age and very wealiny. He had several children, some of whom are older than Mrs. Hayes, who is now about hirty-one. He took a great interest in her and placed her in a fine boarding-house, where he has pald \$15 a week for her board. Her admirer furnished her with instruction in music, literature and society matters and is going to marry her in a few weeks.

Mrs. Hayes is a fine-looking woman of medium height, with dark hair and black eves. She is much elated with her prospects. Her intended, whose name is not given, is engaged, she says, in the manufacture of mountings for carriages and sleighs in New York City.

Weather Indications. For the northern pertion of Eastern New York light local snows, colder, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, the southern portion of Eastern New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvan a fair, colder, westerly winds dimin-

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Porry Pharmacy:

1888, 1889, 3.30 p. M. 2